NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- SLEDGE DRIVER - WRITE

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Richard HI-MIBLO'S-LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chamber street. Is He Ja-Love-Begone Dull Care-One Thousand Millises BATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street,-Eva, THE

WALLACK'S TREARTE, Broadway. - WILD OATS - MA-

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowe-THE TOORIES-CHOSEING THE LINE-THE YOUTH THAT NAVER SAW A WOMAN PAUCY MILE'S BOY. CIRQUS, 37 Bowery. - Equestrian Enter-airments.

SIRCUS, ST BEWOLT-EQUESTRIAN FRATE AND ATRICE

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—AMUSING PSEFORMANOES IN

CHRISTY'S OFERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway, -- STRICTIAN EINSTRUCES BY CHRISTY'S HINSTRUCE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall 464 Broad-tay.—Ethnorian Einstrelsy.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, November 19, 1852.

Mails for California.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The steamship United States, Captain Berry, will leave this port, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for Aspinwall, with Passengers to meet the Cortes at Panama.

The muit steamship Illinois, Captain Hartstein, will have at two c'clock to-morrow afternoon, for Aspinwall, with the California mails; and the Star of the West, Captain Tinklepaugh, at three o'clock, for San Juan del Norte. The New York WEERLY HERALD will be published at ten e'clock to-morrow morning.

Single copies, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders without delay.

The News.

The news from Havans, received last night over the wires from Charleston, is very exciting, and of the highest importance. According to the telegraph. the Crescent City was seen last Monday, at sundown, off Havara, inward bound, and the Spanish steam frigate Isabel el Catolica and a Spanish sloopof-war bearing down to head her off. Signal lights were burning on the Moro Castle. Our difficulties with Cuba, it thus appears, are reaching a head. War with Spain may hang on the result of this affair. It may be that the Spanish steamer was going down to inform the O. C that she would be allowed to come up to the city; but then, why was the sloop of war keeping the steamer company? This looks mysterious. All depends on the discretion of the officers in command of the Spanish vessels. Any insult to the American flag, in the existing state of things, will excite almost an unquenchable flame of indignation throughout the Union. We may now, indeed, be on the threshold of a general war throughout the world! The greatest excitament and anxiety will of course prevail till the arrival of the Crescent City, due here to-night.

The steamship Asia arrived shortly after one o'clock this morning, with three days' later intelligence from Europe, the chief features of which are given on another page. There appears to be no political news of special importance. The opening of Parliament had caused some stir in England, but nothing of interest had been done. In France the Senate had assembled and held a consultation with regard to the empire. The Russian and Prussian ministers had been ordered by their respective governments to return to their posts at Paris, which is an indication that the new emperor will not meet with so much opposition from the other growned heads as had been anticipated. Some of the proscribed French socialists, at the head of whom is Victor Huge, have issued a sort of pronunciamento, in which they advise their countrymen to voting for the empire. Spain has sent five hundred more recruits to assist in protecting the island of Cubs from fillibustering expeditions. They may be either too late or too weak, in case any more insults are offered to the American fag. The Liverpool markets remained about the same as per the advices by the Atlantic. If anything, grain was in better demand, but cotton was

Five days' later advices from Buenos Ayres inform us that on the 11th ult , during the temperary absence of the new dictator, Urquiza, an attempt was made in that city to overthrow his government. What was the result of the movement is as yet unknown, although it was generally supposed that a civil war would follow. But few months have clapsed since Rosas, the former dictator, was routed. and compelled to leave the country, by Urquiza and his followers, who pretended that they would give the people a republican form of government; but, no sconer did the latter general find himself in power than he, too, assumed the dictatorship, and ruled with the same despotic will that his predecessor did. The people, finding that in ridding themselves of one tyrant they only made place for another,

are now endeavoring to make Urquiza also vacate. Our Washington correspondents have furnished several items of interest this morning. It appears that the Peruvian government have only agreed to protect from loss those vessels which went out for guano, known as the Jewett expedition. Two hundred more of the workmen engaged on the Capitol extension are to be dismissed to morrow. The superintendent of the work, it is reported, has already resigned, in view of the approaching change in governmental affairs on the 4th of March next.

Since the election, money appears to have come in rather more freely for the Washington monu ment. Between the 1st and 16th of this month the sum of \$5,500 was received. Instead of merely placing contribution boxes at the polls on election days, where men only can contribute towards the monument fund, why not put up boxes properly secured, in convenient places throughout the country, so that the ladies, too, may extend their pittance? By this method sufficient means might soen be raised to complete the work, for, when the ladies come forward in behalf of a good cause, it generally prospers

We learn that General Pierce's majority in North Carolina is 686, and in Louisians it is 1,454. Texas is reported to have given him a very heavy ma

The advocates of the Maine liquor law have reesived another blow in the decision of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, which declares the liquor bill passed by the last session of the Legislature to souffict with the constitution of that State. Thus are the intentions of the Maineacs defeated on all sides-in Maine by the non-election of the author of the bill as Mayor of Portland; in Connecticut by the direct repudiation of the measure by the people; in Rhode Island by rioting among the people and the withdrawal of nearly all the custom from the summer retreats; in Massachusetts by the want of success of nearly every ticket on which a temporance candidate was placed; and now in New Hampshire by the declaration of a high legal tribunal that the law is unconstitutional. What will the

sectotallers do next? In order that our readers may be fully posted up with regard to the great sommercial movements of the age, and the part therein taken by the inhabi-

tants of this continent, we, to-day, publish lengthy and very interesting matters relative to the expeditions to Japan, and for the exploration of the China Seas; a description of the river Amazon, and the Atlantic slopes of South America; and a com munication from J. D P Ogden, Esq, concerning the Niceragua Transit Company. These articles are replete with instructive information, and will profitably repay the time consumed in their perusal. According to the despatch from Charleston the New York boats were badly beaten in the recent regatta at that place. See the account of the race under the telegraphic head.

The telegraphs report the occurrence of two railroad accidents yesterday. The locomotive and tender of the accommodation train on the Central road, near Pittsburg, were precipitated forty feet down an embarkment, in consequence of the carelessness of the switch tender. Fortunately the coupling with the cars broke, and the passengers were thus providentially saved. The passenger and freight trains on the Camden and Amboy road came in collision near Burlington, and both engines were greatly damaged.

We publish this morning a fall report of the religious ceremony which took place in Calvary Church, last evening, consequent upon the death of the late Duke of Wellington. The funeral oration, pronounced by the Rev. Dostor Vinton, is given varia-

Another haul of counterfeiters was yesterday made in Philadelphia, and a large amount of spurious money was found in their possession.

Fifteen persons, who are known to have been on board the schooner Lively, of Fairhaven, are supposed to have lost their lives-the wreck of said ressel, bottom up, having recently been fallen in with It will be noticed by reference to the city trade

report, that the sales of all kinds of wheat yesterday, reached about 60,000 bushels, at a further advance of one to two cents per bushel. Corn and flour closed firm at about previous prices. The amount of Canadian wheat and flour received in this market is very large, and of the latter something like 5,000 barrels were sold yesterday at \$5 12, in bond. Under the influence of reciprocity trade, the receipts of Canadian produce in this city would be greatly augmented.

Another murder trial occupied the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday. It was the case of a young man named Howlet, charged with shooting a ship watchman named Baxter. The evidence was circumstantial. The jury retired at seven o'clock, but had not agreed at the hour of our going to press. Several male and female friends of the prisoner were in court, and from the time the jury retired, until the hour the court separated, his aged mother and younger brother sat by his side, waiting with deep anxiety the result.

We publish a report of the festival held at the Astor House, by the members of the Medical Widows' and Orphans' Society. The proceedings, particularly the speech of Dr. Francis, were highly We perceive that the Doctor is in favor of pretty women and phlebotomy.

The attention of the reader is directed to a very interesting article, written by Senor Cisneros, President of the Caban Junta, in reply to the charges of the London Times. This document contains much curious information that may not be generally known.

The annexed is a brief summary of matter on the inside pages of this sheet, to which we have not room to more specially refer :- Proceedings in the Board of Amistant Aldermen; the German Hebrew Benevolent Society, and the American Ethnological Society; The Supposed Intervention of France in Mexican affairs: Dinner Declined at New Orleans by Captain Davemport and Purser Smith; Attempt to Exclude the Theatre from Connecticut; Military and other Parades: Personal, Theatrical, and Law Intelligence; Commercial Record. &c.

Opening of the Large Rivers of the World-Our Commercial Prospects.

The commerce of the world is about to receive a prodigious development by the opening of several of the largest known rivers. Hitherto, the richest portions of the continents of Asia and South Americe have been comparatively useless, in consequence of the absurd restrictions imposed upon trade by foolish monarchs. Millions of square miles of valuable land are now unproductive, from the small demand for agricultural produce in the home market, and the barbarous policy which shuts out their inhabitants from a foreign market. The unexampled fertility of the plains of Paraguay, and the environs of Ava, is a mere traveller's tale. To nothing to show that they are not barren deserts. Missionaries and wanderers paint seductive pictures of the treasures which a bountiful climate strews profusely before the natives of Brazil; an I, in spite of Chinese jealousy, accounts have leaked out respecting the enormous yield of the agricultural lands on the banks of the Yang Tse Kiang; but, to the merchant, they are all matters requiring an exercise of pure faith to believe them.

Steps are now being taken by the two great con mercial nations in the world to supply tangible evidence of the agricultural wealth of these portions of the globe.

The Burmese war must open the Irawaddy. Those who pretend to be in the secrets of the British government, assert confidently that the whole seacoast, from Calcutta to Penang, will be annexed; and think it more than probable that Ava and Preme will also form part of the British empire in India. The capture of Ava would involve the possession of the Irawaddy from that city to its mouth; and we may safely conclude that Great Britain is not so forgetful of her interests as to overlook the importance of securing the free pavigation of the whole river from its highest navigable points on the borders of Thibet and of China The immense teak forests which form the chief wealth of the Birman empire, will thus be laid under constant contribution, and the supply of that valuable wood will increase enormously. The exports of rice, sugar, and spices, will also augment in a corresponding ratio. European and American enterprise will penatrate to the fastnesses of Assam; and civilization will again plant her standard on the ruins of kingdoms which for thousands of years have been smouldering into dust.

While Great Britain is engrossed with Southern Asia, the United States is about to contribute still more effectually to the progress of enlightenment and the advancement of trade, by breaking down the bulwarks which surround Japan. To affect a doubt of the success of our mission would be absurd. The ports of Japan will be opened, and its products will find their way into our markets before three years have elapsed. But this will not be the most pregnant result of the expedition. No sooner will the trade between San Francisco, Macao, and Shanghae have assumed an important aspect, than our merchants will apply the same arguments to China that they now apply to Japan. The Yang Tac Kinng must be thrown open to our shipping. This magnificent stream, which is only second to the Amazon and Mississippi, takes its rise in the Thibet mountains, and irrigates the most fertile provinces of China. Its course is estimated at 2,200 miles, for about three-fourths of which it is navigable for vessels carrying large cargoes. It is hardly pessible to over-estimate the benefits which both China and this country would derive from the removal of the restrictions which now confine our vessels to its mouth. Important as our trade with China now is, it would appear utterly insignificant if we were permitted to buy and sell freely with the inhabitants of the populous interior of the country. We question whether the discoveries of gold in California would prove such a permanent advantage to the country as free in-

tercourse with the heart of China. Again, an engineering expedition is now exploring the course of the mighty Maranon or Amazon. By the most reliable authorities we are informed that it is navigable for ships of ave hundred tons

for a distance of upwards of 4,500 miles. Its navigation is impeded by no natural obstacles; neither ice, nor sand banks, nor shoals, render it formidable; vescels are carried up by the trade wind from the east, against the stream Its borders on both sides are among the most fertile spots on the earth. The most luxurious tropical vegetation has delighted the gaze of every traveller who has ascended it. But the impenetrable depths of its forest shores have been hitherto the undisputed haunt of jaguars and serpents; no hand has tilled the willing soil, and poets, gazing rapt at the measureless gloom, have styled it "the wilderness of supreme repose." Was this mighty A mazon thrown open to the world, one half of the Sauth American conti nent might enjoy the advantages of a maritime shore. The Andes would be brought into immediate proximity with the Atlantic. The centre of Guians would be opened by the river Negro. The treasures of Bolivia and Paraguay would be borne to the Atlantic by the Madera; and an inland communication would be established between the mouth of the Amazon and Buenos Ayres. The whole northern frontier of Brazil would be developed, and the dormant energies of the people aroused. Another interoceanic route might be opened from Lima to the mouth of the Amazon by the Gullaza and Apurimal; by this channel goods might be carried from Lima to the Atlantic coast, at no very great expense, in the space of six weeks. The extent of country which would be thrown open to the world if the Amazon were declared free to the ships of all nations, is fully equal to the whole of Continental Europe.

Turning southward, we find that our minister has concluded a treaty for the opening of the Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay rivers, and we believe the same privilege has been extended to the other commercial nations of the world Thus we may expect that all the vegetable productions of the Banda Oriental, Paraguay, La Plata, and Rio Grande, will soon find their way to European markets. "These countries," says an eminent geographer, " are very rich in vegetable productions. The climate is generally temperate and agreeable; the trees are clothed in perennial verdure, and the extensive plains, which are covered with the richest pastures, are enlivened with prodictions herds of horned cattle, horses, and mules." Wheat, maize, and all the European fruits, are here produced almost without labor or manure: and, besides these, the productions of warmer climates, such as cotton, sugar, grapes, &c , are grown in abundance. The borders of the Parana and Paraguay were pointed out, many years ago, as a territory which might have been the granary of Eu-Had the Spaniards known that solid rope. prosperity reldom flows from the production of gold and silver-had they not been cursed by the Jesuits, whose tyranny cramped their powers and emasculated their energies, we should not to-day have been speculating on the blessings which the free admission of American vessels is likely to shower on their land. A new era, we may now confidently expect, is opening for

But the advantage will not be wholly on their side. While we shall supply them with a market for their produce, they will furnish us with a market for our manufactures. As it is, our exports to these countries are very considerable. Our exports of domestic produce for the fiscal year, 1851, to South America, exceeded nine millions of dellars, those to China amounted to \$2,155,945. We are slowly but securely driving British manufactures out of the South American market. If we were enabled to penetrate the interior, our exports would at once be doubled.

Besides the rivers we have enumerated, another of smaller dimensions, but not less importance, will shortly be navigated by our vessels. Our readers will have noticed that most of the maps of Mexico and the isthmus mention a small town or village called Mascala, but they will have sought in vain for any river of the name. That there is one, however, and a river navigable for steamboats, we have now on the authority of the surveying expedition, which was recently sent out by the United States, under the command of Colonel Ramsey. By this river which is called Mascala, or Zapatuca, Vera Cruz may be brought within three days distance of Acapulco. Humboldt, it seems, was altogether gnorant of its existence; and the Mexicans appear to have made up their minds that the falls which are met with in its course entirely obstruct its navigation. Col. Ramsey is of a different opinion, and his assurances have had such weight that the Americans who are settled in the neighborhood of Acapulco, are all moving upwards toward the mouth of the Mascala.

Such are the prospects in store for the commercial world. Well may they prove a theme for congratulation. To look for a parallel in the records of antiquity would be absurd. Nor would we be more successful were we to explore the annals of modern times in search of a period when so bright a promise of the extension of trade, civilization and wealth was held out to the world. Let not the opportunity

ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE DRAMA .- We publish to-day a very curious document from the Hartford Cowant, being a petition to the Common Council of Hartford to exclude the drama from that city. It is an elaborate, carefully written paper against the stage, and considerable research is displayed in quoting authorities; though we cannot speak very flatteringly of the candor or accuracy of the writer, in the use he makes of some of the illustrious names he has adduced in favor of his views. He is equally at fault for facts in a very strong statement he has made about the manner in which the theatres of New York have been and are now conducted.

As for the main argument of the document, it is of the same fanatical kind as that which has been used against the use of wine and other strong drinks. because some men have abused them and become drunkards. This species of argument, if it were good for anything, would get rid of everything good in the world; for there is nothing that has not been abused. Even religion and the Bible have been perverted to the worst purposes-but are we on that secount to become infidels and renounce the authority of the holy scriptures? The stage is not so pure as it ought to be, and might be, and there are undoubtedly some evils connected with it. But what institution is perfectly pure, or what is there in this world that has not evil mixed up with it? The newspaper press is an example. It would be well for society that some newspapers were not printed, but do we, therefore, purpose to abolish the press, and the liberty of printing? If there are evils, there also great advantages, connected with the stage, and the advantages more than counterbalance the evils.

In this connection we observe that there is one reckless assertion the writer makes in reference to the theatres of this city, which is not only without foundation but the very opposite of the fact. He says one manager made the experiment without the tier for the abandoned, but the instant desertion of the public, and the prospect of instant and certain disaster compelled him to resume the ancient usage. Now it so happens that Niblo's theatre has been always conducted without any tier for the abandoned, and particular care is taken by the proprietor not to admit these persons to any part of the house-yet Niblo's has not only prospered, but is one of the most prosperous theatres in the country. If all the statements of fact in this "blue" petition be of equal value with that regarding the management of theatricals in New York, worthless indeed must it be, and most unsafe authority for the Common Council of Hartford, or any other public body, to act upon.

But admitted that there is a tier for the abandoned in every theatre, or even that they may mingle unnoticed with the general crowd in every part of the house, what then? Are we on that account to abolish the theatre ! As well might we abolish churches, because such sinners may go there if they please. Our markets, too, and grocery stores, on tne same principle, should shere the same fate. In act the whole argument is utterly absurd, and can-

not bear the light. It is an attempt to revive the old exploded fanaticism against amusements, and is of the same stripe with the liquor law mania. Authorities have been quoted, or rather misquoted, against the stage, such as Aristotle, Solon and Cicero, all of whom will be found, on examination, to he on the other side, together with a host of moralists, philosophers and divines, ancient and modern, which our space to day will not permit us to cite. Is is a rather curious fact that amidst all the au thorities quoted, St. Paul has not been thought of The stoge existed at that day, as did wine and slavery. Yet we do not find a word in the scriptures against any of these things : but, on the contrary, St Paul quotes with approbation from a Greek play. So little support does fanaticism find in the We may have occasion to revert to this subject, and show the Hartford fanatics that the brightest crnaments of humanity have been in faver THE ART UNION WOUND UP AT LAST .- We

perceive in the newspapers an aunouncement from the committee of management of the American Art Union, that the Court of Appeals having decided that the distribution by let of paintings and other works of art among the members of the Art Union would be centrary to the existing statutes of the State, the paintings and other works of art will not be distributed, but will be sold by public auction next month. Such is the winding up of the unhappy Art Union.

and such is presisely the fate we predicted for it from the beginning. We knew that a lottery was a lottery, and that a lottery was illegal, and this is now admitted by the managing committee themselves. In consequence of the decision of the court of final resort, they advertise the paintings for sale, and thus endeaver to get rid of the difficulty. They propose to cut, instead of loosing, the Gordian knot with which their affairs are bound, and in escaping one difficulty, they are likely to fall into another. They avoid Seylla, and they may find themselves in Charybdis.

It is by no means clear that they have any right to sell the pictures by public auction. The object of the Art Union, as contemplated, was to promote art by the distribution of paintings among the subscribers. Their mode of distribution by the lottery wheels, has been pronounced illegal and immoral. But now the managers propose not to distribute these works of art at all, but to sell them by auction to the public. They are trustees of the property, but the act of the legislature never designed that they should sell it or divert it from its original purpose; and in doing so they assume a right not conferred upon them either by the constitution of the Art Union, or the act of incorporation. They are likely, therefore, to get into a new fix The property is not theirs to dispose of by sale-it belongs to the subscribers-and if it is sold for less than its value, they are bound to make good the deficiency. The value of the pictures of the present year is estimated at \$40,000, and the previcusly acquired property at \$60 000-making in all \$100,000. For this amount the managers are liable to the subscribers, and can be sued for whatever the proceeds of the sale will fall short of it. That the pictures will not bring half what they cost is very probable, most of them being of an inferior description. It is doubtful if the sale would realize one dollar each to the subscribers instead of five dollars. The managers, therefore, have no right to sell the pictures without the authority of the subscribers. They are responsible for the property to the last dollar that they possess in the world.

It is to be regretted that the Judges of the Court of Appeals have not as yet promulgated their opinion in full, as it might throw some light on the illegality of the intended sale, and upon other points. Some three weeks ago we published a summary of the decision: but we find that different views have been taken of its meaning by several of our contemporaries, and doubt will exist till the full opinion is issued. One of the papers will have it that the mode of distribution has been declared by the Court of Appeals to be only a rafile, and not a lottery. Now, it strikes us that this is a distinction without a difference, for a raffle is a lottery upon a small scale, and is chiefly confined to porter houses-the prize being a turkey. Sometimes, too, a friend in distress is assisted by the raffling of his watch. But the principle is as illegal as immoral, and is as much gaming as the wheel of fortune in a lottery office. It is the game of chance that constitutes its illegality and immorality. The mode of determining the prize, whether by dice or wheels, does not make the slightest difference. But we want the complete opinion of the Court of Appeals, which it is hoped will remove every shadow of doubt upon the whole question submitted to its decision. The judges, therefore, will do well to hurry it up, as the public are looking for it with some

anxiety. Meentime, we know that two points are decided: first, that the Art Union is a lottery, and, as such, illegal and immoral; and secondly, that the pro. perty belongs to the subscribers, and cannot be confiscated to the institutions of the city, as District Attorney Blunt wanted to have it, nor can it, we apprehend, be sold, or in any other manner be alienated from the lawful owners. Would it not be well for the subscribers to hold a meeting for the purpose of taking such measures as may seem best to them under the circumstances? By no means let them tamely submit to the sale of their pictures.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE .- This undertaking, which is to convert Reservoir Square into a sort of Hyde Park, and quadruple the value of property in its vicinity, is, we understand, progressing very favorably, and promises to have a most successful result. The association are adopting measures for the establishment, in most of the principal commercial cities of the Union, of local committees for the purpose of making the enterprise more thoroughly familiar to the inhabitants of the different sections of the country. The places already determined on for raising these committees are Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Detroit, and Cincinnati; but it is pessible the association will fix on various other cities in furtherance of the same design. The State, city, and national governments have evinced a ready alacrity in giving every possible privilege and facility to the enterprise; and the following letter-one of the last written by Daniel Webster-to the United States Ministers at London, Constantinople, Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, showing the existence of this feeling in the State Department, will be read with much interest at the present time:-

SIT—I have been applied to by Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, the President of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in behalf of the effort now making in New York, for the erection in that city next year, of a World's Fair, analogous to that which was in London in 1851.

World's Fair, analogous to that which was in London in 1851.

The enterprise is in the hands of some of the most respectable of our citizens. Their names are to me, as I knew they will be to you a sufficient guarantee, not only that the affair will be certied out with energy and fidelity, but that it will be treated with large and liberal views as a matter of great public interest and utility.

They have as they inform me, appointed Mr. Charles Buschek, of London, the Austrian commissioner at the exhibition in 1861, their European agent, and my particular object in addressing you this letter, is to convey to you my hope that you will do all you properly can to forward Mr. Buschek's views, and to promote the general objects of the association.

The government, through the proper department at New York, have promised that the building shall be made a bonded warehouse, and of course can go no further in the way of official aid, but I am satisfied that the complete and triumphant success of this enterprise will be a subject of great satisfaction to all our people, and that it will expect that the association should be supported in every legitimate and proper way. I am sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon J. R. Ingersoll..

Hon J. R. Ingensoll.

The same to the Hon. Neill S. Rrown, Thos. M. Foote,
Wm. C. Rives, Daniel D. Barnard.

If the association continue to give evidence of the same good management which has hitherto characterized it, there is no doubt but the New York Crystal Palace will be a most creditable and interesting exhibition, make the fortunes of all the hotel keepers, old and new, plain and fashionable, and operate alike beneficially on all classes of the

Letter from the Nicaraguan Misister. NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HYRALD Sir—I am informed, upon reliable authority, that cer-tain officers and members of the Nicaragua Transit Com pany are giving currency to the statement that the po sition which, as the representative of Nicaragua. I have been compelled to assume towards them, is due to mercenary conditions. I am quite too accustomed to mis-representation and slander from that quarter to attach much consequence to the particular one alluded to. From the day I tanded in this country up to this time. have been the subject of constant calumny on the part of these men, which I have hitherto borne ellently, preferring to make a sacrifice of my personal feelings, if, thereby, my government could be better served. My thereby, my government could be better served. My forbearsnee has been presumed upon too far; so, too, has that of my government, which itself no longer enjoys imponity from the vituperative tongues of those who owe their position, and have been rescued from backruptcy and poverty by its favor.

I have only to say that this new calumny, in common with the others in which the Thersites of the company is so prolific, is utterly false. Every step which I have taken, or may take, in the matters now in issue, is in strict conformity with the duties imposed upon me by my government, and dictated solely by considerations of public policy.

I do not regard it necessary to notice these fictions further, until tome better evidence is brought to support them then the authority of the very equivocal characters who natter them.

who utter them.
I shall soon send to you for publication an expose of the

I shall some read to you for publication an expose of the intrigues attempted by the agents of those companies in Nicaragua, and are futation of the slanders which have been spread hire against my government.

Meantime, I have, sir, the honor to be your very obedient servant,

J DE MARCOLETA

Minister from Nicaragua.

We give the above note as a simple act of justice to the Nicaraguan Minister. Mr Marcoleta called at our office yesterday in relation to the misrepresentations against him, and exhibited the proof of the statement. All these charges, counter charges, criminations and re criminations will, however, have one good result: they will tend to develope and lay bare the difficulties that have surrounded Nicaragua, enable the public to juige of the value of the stock of the Transit Company, and give to the world, perhaps, a communication with the Pacific by the San Juan, on a better and surer basis than it now has. That route is a splendid one, and its advan_ tages ought not to be frittered away by operations

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Court Martial.—A naval Court of Inquiry has recently been held at the Memphis navy yard for the trial of Commander Nicholson, Surgeon Woodward and Lieut. Noland. The two first named officers were tried on charges made against them by Lieut. N. The trial of Commander Nicholson had been concluded. Charges against Surgeon Woodward had been dismissed.

in Wall street, or elsowhere.

Court Calendar—This Day.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.—1 329, 2,122 1,312, 1 592, 1,570, 675, 703, 717, 721, 682, 624, 730 731.
SUPERIOR COURT—(Two Branches).—Same as yesterday with numbers 218 and 536 added.

The St. Charles Plate.—At the request of the agents of the ames Manufacturing Compuny of Chicapos, Massachusatta, whose depot is at 116 Broadway, we, yesterday, had the gratification of inspecting the superb services of gold and silver plate, specially manufactered by the above well known establishment for the St. Charles Hotel, New Crievane. The articles have been furnished at a cost of nearly \$25000, and are truly exquiste in design and detail of finish. The gold service is, we believe, complete for thirty persons, of antique patterns, richly wrought and classed, while so far as desig and finish are concerned, the silver wares are no whit inferior. The Ames Mannfacturing Company may be said to be the pioneers in this beautiful and castly branch of the arts in this country, their bronze castings, both of cannon for the government and statues after the ancient models. Isving a world wide celebrity as manufacturers of the regulation swords for the United States and more coatly articles of the same name for the officers off the army and many. The difficult and expensive business of gold and silver plating has been brought to a degree of perfection which me deless competition or comparison, and, as we understand, they are now prepared to fill the mest extended or the gold or allower place and the shortest notice. Inclement as one sky of yesterday was, a dense crowd of admiring visitors were constantly in attendance. The St. Charles Plate .- At the request of the

The Dage recetype of Daniel Webstee, from which was engraved the portrait published in the gal-lery of illustrons. Americans, may be seen lat BRADY'S na-tional gallery 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Twelve Gold and Si'ver Medals awarded to ROOT. No 383 Broadway, corner of Franklin street, for nis superior Daguerrootypes; a number equalled by no other Daguerrootypist in this country.

Sewing Machines,-The Public are Cau-Sewing machines,—The Pablic are Cau-tioned against purchasing sewing machines without first theroughly testing them, and ascertaining they will do what is required. The machines now offered, which operate with two needles, make a chain stitch, which has efton been ried and aband ned as worthless. The sewing with them takes twice the quantity of thread which a good machine re-quires, and the seam when make will ravel from end to end. Buying such machines is mere waste of money. The only really good machines are sold by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Braodway.

Singer's Sewing Machines, within the last Iew weeks, have received premiums of the first class, from the American Institute, New York; Franklin Institute, Philisdelphia; Maryland Institute, Baltimere; and Indiana State Fair, at Indianapolis. They are the most excellent invention of the time, doing all kinds of stitching with as-tonishing rapidity, strength, and beauty. Call and see them in operation. Principal offices—New York, 255 Breadway, Philiadelphia, 57 South Fourth street. Boston, 19 Harvard place.

Fashlonable Clothing, so essential in country like this, where the rich and the lowly regard dress so highly, can, at all times, be found at H. L. FOS TERS citching Establishment, IT Cortland threet, where every article of dress can be purchased on the most reason able terms.

Elegant Winter Clothing .- Fashlonable ! Bolegant Willier Chothing,—Fashionable: Gheap! 392 and 382 Broad way, corner of White street.—An extensive assertment of all the most desirable styles of overcosts are now exhibiting, such as the Ad mirable Talma, the Graceful Paleto, the Unique, Kabau, the Inpependent Sack, the Breadnoughh Bangup, with 2,000 pair fashionable pants, 3000 rich vests. Clathing made to evier. French, English, and German cloths, cassimers, and silk plash and velvets, by every steamer from Europe.

GEORGE LEVIE.

GRORGE LEVIE.

Exornavit, &c., Overcosts, of every color at style, varying in prices from \$2 to \$12; 500 pants from \$3 to \$7; 520 years from \$1 to \$3; business coats from \$3 to \$7; ne black frock and dress coats from \$4 to \$12; fire coats 5. DOLAN & THOMPSON, 169 Nasana street, near Ann.

Do You Want a Cont I-If you do, why not make up your mind to visit SMITH & RICE'S extensive tailoring and clothing catablishmen, 102 Fulton street. This firm is not only an enterprising but a conscientious one. Smith & Rice will make you an elegant suite at prices that will induce you to call exain.

A Jewel of a Man is he who never breaks a promise. Among such jewels GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, claims to be a gem of the first water. His first ambition is to manufacture the best fitting and handsomest shirts in America. He does it. His next ambition is to send them home to the very hour. He does that too.

The Teviot Wool Undergarments Sold at McLaughlin's cheap shirt warehouse, 202 Greenwich street, corner of Chamber, New York, form one of the best bosom companions on a bleak winter day. They are elastic, durable, double breasted, of all sizes, and should be worn by all who study health and comfort.

Clonks! Clonks! Clonks! at the Paris Man-tills Emporium. 36! Broadway.— A splendid arrival for thi week of upwards of two thousand elegant cloth and velve cleaks, of eatirely new designs. They are of the same fire class quality, and will be sold at the same moderate price as have already gained for this store a large share of public patronage.

Ladies if you wish Quilted Boots and buskins, alpine button boots, gaiters, buskins, or lace boots; if you wish white and black satin slippers, or boots for balls and parties, or India rubber boots, shoes, gloves, &c. for stormy weather, good articles at low, prices; go direct to MILLER, 134 Canal street.

To Do or to Suffer.—To-day is Piensant, to merrow it may be severely cold, and if so, and you are unprepared with your winter furs, ladies, you must saffer, or remain within doors. Avert this calamity by vitting KNOX'S, No. 125 Fulton street, at once, and make your selection frem his superb stock.

Freeman, Hatter, No. 90 Fulton street, still continues selling those elegant No. 1 silk hats of his, at the low price of \$350. His \$3 and \$250 hats are also a splet did article, Boys' and misses, fancy hats and caps, of ever variety, at very low prices. Call and examine his splendiassortment of furs, which for variety and cheapness challenge competition.

Don't be Behind Your Neighbors—They are seen daily at TUTTLE'S Grand Emperium of Fancy Goods, toys, games, and novelties of every kind, selecting from his new and immense variety something to please sither their own, their children's, or their friends fancy. That invoice of papier maché goods, which has just arrived, contains the most recherche writing and note deaks, jewel caskets, work and card boxes, port feuilles, &c., &c., that can be found in the city.

Dancing —At H. Wells and Sister's Academy all the fashionable dances are taught, in the meat gracefu and finished manner. Ftuyvesant Institute, 669 Broadway Hours for special classes and private lessons.

Hours for special classes and private lessons.

Mr. Editor—In these days of lock-picking, safe-breaking, and house-burning, it is somewhat importants to the public to know who farnishes the best safe. I had heard much of late of Lillie's Impenetrable Safe, and supposed they were similar to the other popular safes of the day. Curiosity, however, induced me to step in at 112 Pearl street, where they are for sale, and, to my surprise, I found them all they are retresonted to be. No same person will ever attempt to break into them, and the free can make but little impression on thom. They have been justly victorious at every fair wherever exhibited, including the American institute at Castle Garden, in 1851, and the late fair of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. They must supersede all others now in use.

Moet's Champagne—Pints and Quarts.—One hundred baskets, landing from steamship Humboldt, from Harre. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 407 Broadway.

Roadway.

Lovett's Office, 114 Chambers street, for the sale of his "wabpene," an Indian vegetable preparation, for changing gray hair to its or i inal color, and curing haldness. It is given up by all. The statement that Loveit made in his pamphlet, in relation to the effect produced by his "Wabpene. Is true, and more particularly on the his "Wabpene. Is true, and more particularly on the third yang, under heading "Read and be convinced," as no tote has contradicted it, "reven called upon him to prave it, There have been about twesty buttles of the pretended improvement sold at the agents in this city and Brooklyn during the last six months.

Hair Dye.—Hatchelor's Celebrated Liquid dat Dye is the best yet discovered for celoring the hair or whishers the moment is is applied. The won terful case and creasinty with which this favorite and old essablished Hair Ove certerns is astorishing. It is for sale, or applied, ZATUREDORS Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street.

Wigs and Toupeus.—Batchelor's New Style of wire are expecuated the next perfect initiation of New Party at the vested. These wanting a very superior arbitrary and the latter than the state of New Party and the latter where can be found the largest and beet accomment in the city. Copy the address.

there is nothing as yet discovered superior or even equal to DRISTADORO'S Liquid Hair Dye. The transcendant merits at this article are as fermly established as the tinte is be-rious are unfading and unived. Manufactured, soid, and applied in givate rooms by CRISTADORO, 6 Aster Heuse.

for, for glossing, beautifying, strongthening, and re produc-up the hair when become thin, or stopping it from coming rat, as well as inparting a beautiful lustre and disposing the hair to curl, it has not its count in the country. It is manufactured and sold by CRIETADORO, 6 Autor House.

"Rendered at last Triumphant and Emb-nently successful." VAN DEUSEN'S improved Walpead has recently should some changes and restorations, from grey hair to its first color, and the production of a new growth of the mean wonderful character. Satisfactory re-ferences and the genuine article, produced at 123 Chambers street and principal druggists of the city.

Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye is, with reption or reservation, the very lest ever invented. Beware if puffed dyes. Equally colebrated is Gourand's Redinated Jasp, for ouring simples, freelies, and lowness, chaps roughness, &c. Pondre to the upwarts hair from any part of the besty. Liquid Rouge, thit White, and Hair Gloss, at No. 62 Walter street, near Arondway.

Asthma.—Asthma, Like Consumption, has been generally considered incurable when it has established itself in the sy tem, and was regarded as a highly doubtful disease even in its earliest stages. The reason of this is that no redefine heretifore discovered rose up to or operated with any force upon the affected parts. The mejority of medicines clear the bowels and stomach, and thus cure the hesdache, and the diseases of the upper parts of the body, which are produced by the foul exhaustions from the regions below. But the asthma is an independent disease, which principally eats itself in the check, and cannot be affected by purges or blood letting, or in fact any roared ythat will not rise up to, and operate on, the source of its existence. Hence warm brandy-toddy, which causes a heat to ascend from the stomach to the check—and emetics, and smaking tobacce, afford much relief in this disease. But the Naptha Syrup is a positive cure. Owing to its volutile nature, the moment it is taken it ascends in its own proper, in the stage of the check of the disease, and triumphing over it. Dr. Hasting, "Campound Syrup of Naphatais is old by C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 31 Harelay street, who are the general agents for Dr. Hastings in America; also, by Mrs. M. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton street, Brocklyn. Asthma.-Asthma, Like Consumption, has

On Thursday, November 18. at the Church of the Holy Communion by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg, the Rev. John McNamary to Samar E. Gould daughter of the late Edward B. Gould law bookseller, of this city.

In Brocklyn, Long Island, on Monday evening, November 17, by the Rev. J. L. Gilder, Mr. Theropeur, F. A. Schitffelm to Mrs. Sarah C. McCleave, both of Nantucket, Mass.

Nantucket papers please copy.

At Whitinsville, on Wednesday, November 17, by the Rev. L. F. Clark, Mr. Fransain, H. Davis, of this city, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of the Hon. Paul Whitin, of Whitinsville.

On Thursday, November 18. at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Rev. C. H. Halsey, John F. Kuntington to Frances, youngest daughter of Lawrence Ackerman, Esq., all of this city.

Died,
On Thursday morning. November 18, Mrs. Manganer
ELIZABETH, wife of Henry Kimber, aged 42 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to
attend her funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock,
from No. 50 First street. Her remains will be taken to from No. 30 First Street. Her remains will be taken to greenwood.

• On Tuesday, November 16. Abraham Warner, in his 71st year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to stend his funeral to morrow afternoon at one evidock, from his late residence. No. 102 West Twenty-third.

street. On Wodnesday, November 17, Daniel Linn, by the fall-

On Wednesday, November 17, Daniel Linn, by the falling of a building aged 65 years.

His friends and r-latives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 212 Fulton street.

On Wednesday, November 17, in the fourth year of his age, Hermann D. Schmanne, oldest son of John and Magdalena Schmadike

His friends and acquaintances, also of his sons, Daniel John and Robert, and of his son-in-law, Francis Trotter, are respectfully invited to attend his fameral, from his late residence, No. 97 Charlton street, this afternoon, at one o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In San Francisco, October 4, of cholera, Renear W. Lewis, of this city, aged 28 years, 2 months and 6 days, son of the late William and Eliza Lewis. He was ever a dutiful son, an affectionate bushand and kind brother. None knew him but to love him; none mourned him but

o praise. In a land, far from home, among strangers he sleeps,

And the friends he one loved in sorrow now weep.
On Thursday, November 18, of typhus fever, William J. Shirm, aged 13 years
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning, at eight colock, from the residence of his uncle, Thomas Miller, corner of Thirty fifth street and Eleventh avenue. His remains will be taken to Paterson, New Jersey, for interment

emains will be taken to Paterson, Mentalement
Seize, mortal saize, the transient hour,
Improve each moment as it flies;
Life a short summer man a flower,
He dies: Alas how soon he dies.
On Thursday morning, November 18, Many, wife of
James K. White aged 67 years.
The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those
of her sens-in-law. John Field and Henry B. Matteson,
are respecifully invited to attend her funeral, tournorrow
morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 17
Reade street. morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence. No. 17 Reade street.

On Wednesday evening. November 17, of congestion of the lungs, Classesa, widow of John Horton, aged 73

years.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her son in law. William W. Brackett No 99 West Twenty-second street, this morning, at 11 o'clock without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

On Thursday evening. November 18, Baxrer Howe, eldest som of Brigham Howe, in the 55d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 51 Sulfolk street, to morrow afternoon, at two o'clock.

On Thursday. November 18, after a short and severe illness. Mrs. Connella Secon, wife of Oliver Secor, in the 30th year of her age
Her remains will be taken, from her late residence, No. 367 Hudson street, to Freshold. N.J., for interment, to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock.

On Sunday morning, November 14. Mary, only daughter of Deniel and Ann Haas, aged three years and one month.

October 20, James Plimpion Wolcott, aged thirty-six. At Notfolk, Va., November 14, Mr. WILLIAM B. LAMB,

aged 79 years.
At Charlestown. Mass., November 16, Capt. John De Edmonds. aged 70 years.

ASTERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY SEE SEE THIRD AND SEVENTH PAGES.

I NEZ DE R— 18 INFORMED THAT A REPLY TO her communication of Nev. 14th, may be found at the Broadway Post Office.

MORE ANON-THE WRITER IS MOST BARNESTLY or to grant a confidential interview, anywhere, which can be rendered perfectly secure, and may result in considerable benefit to both parties. IF MR. N. MOXON IS IN NEW YORK, HE WILL, please call or communicate with LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., 74 Broadway.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN TANNER AND N.
Struchen, who were, in 1945 and 1846, dealing in old iron
and rags in Savannah, Gs. Any person knowing whether
they are living, or where they reside, will confer a favor by
addressing a line to G. W. G., Horald office; or if either of
them should see this, they will hear of something to their
advantage, by directing a note as above.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BIG TENT, FIVE POINTS,—THE REY, J. B. Wakeley, well known for his temperance addresses, will speak at the Big Tent this evening. The friends temperance and the wission generally are invited to astend. CALIFORNIA COMMISSIONER.—HENRY C. BANKS, No. 4 new City Hall, (Park,) has been appointed a commissioner to take, depositions, acknowledgements of deecs, power of attorney, &c., to be used in the State of California.

PREE AND EASY AT THE GREAT JONES STREET A house, corner of Great Jones street and Bowery, as stairs, on Esturday evenings. Chair taken at 8 o'clock. N. B. A few members who have had some practice in gles singing wanted, to join a glee club, that meets in the above house every Thursday evening.

WM. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO, OR Do-ing business with the firm of C. S. & A. Fradenburgh, stone dealers, at Harlem, are notified that all moneys du-the said firm must be paid to C. S. or A. Fradenburgh in person.

POTON.

TAMMAMY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.—
Brothers—A special meeting of the Institution will be held in the Council chamber of the great Wigwam on Saturday the 20th inst, at half an hour after the esting of the sun. General and punctual attendance is requested. By order DANIEL E. DELAYAN, Grand Sachem. STREMEN C. DURYEA Secretary.

Manhattan, season of hunting, eleventh moon, year of discovery Soist, of Independance 77th, and of the Institution the 54th.

VOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.-A

I regular meeting will be held on this (Friday) evening at 7% colock, at the Mercer House. It is highly necessary that every member should be punctual in attendance.

DANIEL B. TAYLOR, President. J. MEECH HENRY, Secretaries.

AURISTS AND OCULISTS.

THE CURE OF STYES ON THE EYE, WITHOUT operation or meditine.—A French centles doctor, who derires to become known, wishes two subjects who are affected with the maledy. He will treat them for no shing, as hir object is to become known for the tenaval of that disease. Apply at of Fulton street, Brooklyn, up saints.

DR HEATH'S EAR, AND EVE SURGERY, FOR THE ourse of deaferes, decharges, noises in the head uses and weak sight. "Dr. Heath, 4th Broadway, even in a continuous of the last seven years, and discharges from both ears of the last seven years continuance. John Rodernous, Green 30 Howard street," Hours from 10 till 2, at his residence, corner of Fulton avenue and Navy street, Urseklyn, till 9 in the morning and after four in the evening.